quanteda

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Type Package

Title Quantitative Analysis of Textual Data

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Description A fast, flexible toolset for for the management, processing, and quantitative analysis of textual data in R.

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Depends R (>= 3.0)

Imports methods,
Matrix (>= 1.1),
data.table (>= 1.9.3),
SnowballC,
wordcloud,
proxy,
parallel,
Rcpp,
ca,
stringi

LinkingTo Rcpp, RcppArmadillo

Suggests knitr,
lda,
topicmodels,
jsonlite (>= 0.9.10),
streamR,
tm (>= 0.6),
slam,
ggplot2,
XML,
testthat

URL http://github.com/kbenoit/quanteda

Encoding UTF-8

BugReports https://github.com/kbenoit/quanteda/issues

LazyData TRUE

VignetteBuilder knitr

Collate 'RcppExports.R'
'clean.R'
'dictionaries.R'
'collocations.R'
'converters.R'
'corpus.R'
'dataDocs.R'
'describe-texts.R'
'dfm-classes.R'
'dfm-main.R'
'dfm-methods.R'
'distance.R'
'encoding.R'
'kwic.R'
'lexdiv.R'
'ngrams.R'
'plots.R'
'quanteda-package.R'
'resample.R'
'settings.R'
'stopwords.R'
'syllables.R'
'textfile.R'
'textmodel-ca.R'
'textmodel-generics.R'
'textmodel-wordfish.R'
'textmodel-wordscores.R'
'toLower.R'
'tokenize.R'
'wordstem.R'

R topics documented:

`quanteda-package` *An R package for the quantitative analysis of textual data.*

Description

A set of functions for creating and managing text corpora, extracting features from text corpora, and analyzing those features using quantitative methods.

More detailed description, and some examples, to go here.

Author(s)

Ken Benoit and Paul Nulty

`bigrams` *Create bigrams*

Description

Create bigrams

Usage

```
bigrams(text, window = 1, concatenator = "_", include.unigrams = FALSE,
  ignoredFeatures = NULL, skipGrams = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`text`	character vector containing the texts from which bigrams will be constructed
`window`	how many words to be counted for adjacency. Default is 1 for only immediately neighbouring words. This is only available for bigrams, not for ngrams.
`concatenator`	character for combining words, default is _ (underscore) character
`include.unigrams`	if `TRUE`, return unigrams as well
`ignoredFeatures`	a character vector of features to ignore
`skipGrams`	If `FALSE` (default), remove any bigram containing a feature listed in `ignoredFeatures`, otherwise, first remove the features in `ignoredFeatures`, and then create bigrams. This means that some "bigrams" will actually not occur as adjacent features in the original text. See examples.
`...`	provides additional arguments passed to tokenize

Value

a character vector of bigrams

Author(s)

Ken Benoit and Kohei Watanabe

Examples

```
bigrams("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.")
bigrams(c("The quick brown fox", "jumped over the lazy dog."))
bigrams(c("The quick brown fox", "jumped over the lazy dog."), window=2)
bigrams(c("I went to tea with her majesty Queen Victoria.", "Does tea have extra caffeine?"))
bigrams(c("I went to tea with her majesty Queen Victoria.", "Does tea have extra caffeine?"),
        ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"))
bigrams(c("I went to tea with her majesty Queen Victoria.", "Does tea have extra caffeine?"),
        ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"), skipGrams=TRUE)
```

changeunits *change the document units of a corpus*

Description

For a corpus, recast the documents down or up a level of aggregation. "Down" would mean going from documents to sentences, for instance. "Up" means from sentences back to documents. This makes it easy to reshape a corpus from a collection of documents into a collection of sentences, for instance.

Usage

```
changeunits(corp, to = c("sentences", "paragraphs", "documents"), ...)
```

Arguments

corp	corpus whose document units will be reshaped
to	new documents units for the corpus to be recast in
...	passes additional arguments to segment

Value

a corpus object with the documents defined as the new units

Examples

```
# simple example
mycorpus <- corpus(c(textone = "This is a sentence.  Another sentence.  Yet another.",
                     textwo = "Premiere phrase.  Deuxieme phrase."),
                   docvars = data.frame(country=c("UK", "USA"), year=c(1990, 2000)),
                   notes = "This is a simple example to show how changeunits() works.")
metadoc(mycorpus, "language") <- c("english", "french")
summary(mycorpus)
summary(changeunits(mycorpus, to="sentences"), showmeta=TRUE)

# example with inaugural corpus speeches
mycorpus2 <- subset(inaugCorpus, Year>2004)
mycorpus2
paragCorpus <- changeunits(mycorpus2, to="paragraphs")
paragCorpus
summary(paragCorpus, 100, showmeta=TRUE)
## Note that Bush 2005 is recorded as a single paragraph because that text used a single
## \n to mark the end of a paragraph.
```

clean *simple cleaning of text before processing*

Description

clean is an older function used for pre-processing text, but now replaced by similar functionality in tokenize. Please use that function instead.

Usage

```
clean(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
clean(x, removeDigits = TRUE, removePunct = TRUE,
  toLower = TRUE, removeAdditional = NULL, removeTwitter = FALSE,
  removeURL = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
clean(x, removeDigits = TRUE, removePunct = TRUE,
  toLower = TRUE, removeAdditional = NULL, removeTwitter = FALSE, ...)

cleanC(x, removeDigits = TRUE, removePunct = TRUE, toLower = TRUE,
  removeAdditional = NULL, removeTwitter = FALSE, removeURL = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The object to be cleaned. Can be either a character vector or a corpus containing texts
...	additional parameters
removeDigits	remove numbers if TRUE
removePunct	remove punctuation if TRUE
toLower	convert text to lower case TRUE
removeAdditional	additional characters to remove (regular expression)
removeTwitter	if FALSE, do not remove @ or #'
removeURL	removes URLs (web addresses starting with http: or https:), based on a regular expression from http://daringfireball.net/2010/07/improved_regex_for_matching_urls

Value

A character vector equal in length to the original texts (supplied or in the corpus) after cleaning.

`collocations` *Detect collocations from text*

Description

Detects collocations (currently, bigrams and trigrams) from texts or a corpus, returning a data.frame of collocations and their scores, sorted in descending order of the association measure. Words separated by punctuation delimiters are not counted as adjacent and hence are not eligible to be collocations.

Usage

```
collocations(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
collocations(x, method = c("lr", "chi2", "pmi", "dice",
  "all"), size = 2, n = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
collocations(x, method = c("lr", "chi2", "pmi", "dice",
  "all"), size = 2, n = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	a text, a character vector of texts, or a corpus
`...`	additional parameters passed to `tokenize`. If wanted to include collocations separated by punctuation, then you can use this to send `removePunct = TRUE` to `tokenize`.
`method`	association measure for detecting collocations. Let i index documents, and j index features, n_{ij} refers to observed counts, and m_{ij} the expected counts in a collocations frequency table of dimensions $(J - size + 1)^2$. Available measures are computed as:
	`"lr"` The likelihood ratio statistic G^2, computed as: $$2 * \sum_i \sum_j (n_{ij} * log \frac{n_{ij}}{m_{ij}})$$
	`"chi2"` Pearson's χ^2 statistic, computed as: $$\sum_i \sum_j \frac{(n_{ij} - m_{ij})^2}{m_{ij}}$$
	`"pmi"` point-wise mutual information score, computed as log n_{11}/m_{11}
	`"dice"` the Dice coefficient, computed as $n_{11}/n_{1\cdot} + n_{\cdot 1}$
	`"all"` returns all of the above
`size`	length of the collocation. Only bigram (`n=2`) and trigram (`n=3`) collocations are implemented so far. Can be `c(2,3)` (or `2:3`) to return both bi- and tri-gram collocations.
`n`	the number of collocations to return, sorted in descending order of the requested statistic, or G^2 if none is specified.

Details

Because of incompatibilities with the join operations in data.table when input files have slightly different encoding settings, `collocations` currently converts all text to ASCII prior to processing. We hope to improve on this in the future.

Value

A data.table of collocations, their frequencies, and the computed association measure(s).

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit

References

McInnes, B T. 2004. "Extending the Log Likelihood Measure to Improve Collocation Identification." M.Sc. Thesis, University of Minnesota.

See Also

bigrams, ngrams

Examples

```
txt <- c("This is software testing: looking for (word) pairs!
         This [is] a software testing again. For.",
         "Here: this is more Software Testing, looking again for word pairs.")
collocations(txt)
collocations(txt, removePunct = TRUE)
collocations(txt, size=2:3)
removeFeatures(collocations(txt, size=2:3), stopwords("english"))

collocations("@textasdata We really, really love the #quanteda package - thanks!!")
collocations("@textasdata We really, really love the #quanteda package - thanks!!",
             removeTwitter = TRUE)

collocations(inaugTexts[49:57], n=10)
collocations(inaugTexts[49:57], method="all", n=10)
collocations(inaugTexts[49:57], method="chi2", size=3, n=10)
collocations(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), method="pmi", size=3, n=10)
```

---

convert *convert a dfm to a non-quanteda format*

Description

Convert a quanteda dfm-class object to a format useable by other text analysis packages. The general function `convert` provides easy conversion from a dfm to the document-term representations used in all other text analysis packages for which conversions are defined. To make the usage as consistent as possible with other packages, however, quanteda also provides direct conversion functions in the idiom of the foreign packages, for example `as.wfm` to coerce a dfm into the `wfm` format from the **austin** package, and `quantedaformat2dtm` for using a dfm with the **topicmodels** package.

Usage

```
convert(x, to, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
convert(x, to = c("lda", "tm", "stm", "austin", "topicmodels"),
  ...)

as.wfm(x)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
as.wfm(x)

as.DocumentTermMatrix(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
as.DocumentTermMatrix(x, ...)

dfm2ldaformat(x)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
dfm2ldaformat(x)

quantedaformat2dtm(x)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
quantedaformat2dtm(x)
```

Arguments

x	dfm to be converted
to	target conversion format, consisting of the name of the package into whose document-term matrix representation the dfm will be converted: "lda" a list with components "documents" and "vocab" as needed by lda.collapsed.gibbs.sampler from the **lda** package "tm" a DocumentTermMatrix from the **tm** package "stm" the format for the **stm** package "austin" the wfm format from the **austin** package "topicmodels" the "dtm" format as used by the **topicmodels** package
...	not used here

Details

We recommend using convert() rather than the specific functions. In fact, it's worth considering whether we should simply remove all of them and **only** support calling these through 'convert()'.

We may also use this function, eventually, for converting other classes of objects such as a 'corpus' or 'tokenizedList'.

as.wfm converts a quanteda dfm into the wfm format used by the austin package.

as.DocumentTermMatrix will convert a quanteda dfm into the **tm** package's DocumentTermMatrix format.

dfm2ldaformat provides converts a dfm into the list representation of terms in documents used by tghe **lda** package.

quantedaformat2dtm provides converts a dfm into the sparse simple triplet matrix representation of terms in documents used by the **topicmodels** package.

Value

A converted object determined by the value of to (see above). See conversion target package documentation for more detailed descriptions of the return formats.

For individual converters in the foreign package idioms, return values are:

DETAILS

dfm2ldaformat returns a list with components "documents" and "vocab" as needed by lda.collapsed.gibbs.sampler

quantedaformat2dtm returns a "dtm" sparse matrix object for use with the **topicmodels** package.

Note

The **tm** package version of as.TermDocumentMatrix allows a weighting argument, which supplies a weighting function for TermDocumentMatrix. Here the default is for term frequency weighting. If you want a different weighting, apply the weights after converting using one of the **tm** functions.

Examples

```
mycorpus <- subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1970)
quantdfm <- dfm(mycorpus, verbose=FALSE)

# austin's wfm format
austindfm <- as.wfm(quantdfm)
identical(austindfm, convert(quantdfm, to="austin"))

# tm's DocumentTermMatrix format
tmdfm <- as.DocumentTermMatrix(quantdfm)
str(tmdfm)

# stm package format
stmdfm <- convert(quantdfm, to="stm")
str(stmdfm)

# topicmodels package format
topicmodelsdfm <- quantedaformat2dtm(quantdfm)
identical(topicmodelsdfm, convert(quantdfm, to="topicmodels"))

# lda package format
ldadfm <- convert(quantdfm, to="lda")
str(ldadfm)
identical(ldadfm, stmdfm[1:2])
# calling dfm2ldaformat directly
ldadfm <- dfm2ldaformat(quantdfm)
str(ldadfm)
```

corpus *constructor for corpus objects*

Description

Creates a corpus from a document source. The current available document sources are:

- a character vector (as in R class char) of texts;
- a corpusSource-class object, constructed using textfile;
- a **tm** VCorpus class corpus object, meaning that anything you can use to create a **tm** corpus, including all of the tm plugins plus the built-in functions of tm for importing pdf, Word, and XML documents, can be used to create a quanteda corpus.

Corpus-level meta-data can be specified at creation, containing (for example) citation information and notes, as can document-level variables and document-level meta-data.

Usage

```
corpus(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
corpus(x, enc = NULL, encTo = "UTF-8",
  docnames = NULL, docvars = NULL, source = NULL, notes = NULL,
  citation = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpusSource'
corpus(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'VCorpus'
corpus(x, ...)

is.corpus(x)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
c1 + c2
```

Arguments

x	a source of texts to form the documents in the corpus, a character vector or a corpusSource-class object created using textfile.
...	additional arguments
enc	a string specifying the input encoding for texts in the corpus. Must be a valid entry in stri_enc_list(), since the code in corpus.character will convert this to encTo using stri_encode. We recommend that you do **not** use enc, since if left NULL (the default) then corpus() will detect the input encoding(s) and convert automatically. Currently only one input encoding can be specified for a collection of input texts, meaning that you should not mix input text encoding types in a single corpus call. However if you suspect multiple encodings, omit the enc argument and corpus() will detect and convert each file automatically.

encTo	target encoding, default is UTF-8. Unless you have strong reasons to use an alternative encoding, we strongly recommend you leave this at its default. Must be a valid entry in stri_enc_list()
docnames	Names to be assigned to the texts, defaults to the names of the character vector (if any), otherwise assigns "text1", "text2", etc.
docvars	A data frame of attributes that is associated with each text.
source	A string specifying the source of the texts, used for referencing.
notes	A string containing notes about who created the text, warnings, To Dos, etc.
citation	Information on how to cite the corpus.
c1	corpus one to be added
c2	corpus two to be added

Details

The + operator for a corpus object will combine two corpus objects, resolving any non-matching docvars or metadoc fields by making them into NA values for the corpus lacking that field. Corpus-level meta data is concatenated, except for source and notes, which are stamped with information pertaining to the creation of the new joined corpus.

There are some issues that need to be addressed in future revisions of quanteda concerning the use of factors to store document variables and meta-data. Currently most or all of these are not recorded as factors, because we use stringsAsFactors=FALSE in the data.frame calls that are used to create and store the document-level information, because the texts should always be stored as character vectors and never as factors.

Value

A corpus class object containing the original texts, document-level variables, document-level meta-data, corpus-level metadata, and default settings for subsequent processing of the corpus. A corpus consists of a list of elements described below, although these should only be accessed through accessor and replacement functions, not directly (since the internals may be subject to change). The structure of a corpus classed list object is:

$documents	A data frame containing the document level information, consisting of texts, user-named docvars variables describing attributes of the documents, and metadoc document-level metadata whose names begin with an underscore character, such as _language.
$metadata	A named list set of corpus-level meta-data, including source and created (both generated automatically unless assigned), notes, and citation.
$settings	Settings for the corpus which record options that govern the subsequent processing of the corpus when it is converted into a document-feature matrix (dfm). See settings.
$tokens	An indexed list of tokens and types tabulated by document, including information on positions. Not yet fully implemented.

is.corpus returns TRUE if the object is a corpus

Note

When x is a VCorpus object, the fixed metadata fields from that object are imported as document-level metadata. Currently no corpus-level metadata is imported, but we will add that soon.

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit and Paul Nulty

See Also

docvars, metadoc, metacorpus, settings, texts

Examples

```
# create a corpus from texts
corpus(inaugTexts)

# create a corpus from texts and assign meta-data and document variables
ukimmigCorpus <- corpus(ukimmigTexts,
                        docvars = data.frame(party=names(ukimmigTexts)),
                        encTo = "UTF-16")

corpus(texts(ie2010Corpus))

## Not run: # automatically russian tests from windows-1251 to UTF-8
myRussianCorpus <- corpus(textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/corpora/pozhdata/*.txt"))
cat(texts(myRussianCorpus)[1])

## End(Not run)
# the fifth column of this csv file is the text field
mytexts <- textfile("http://www.kenbenoit.net/files/text_example.csv", textField = 5)
mycorp <- corpus(mytexts)
mycorp2 <- corpus(textfile("http://www.kenbenoit.net/files/text_example.csv", textField = "Title"))
identical(texts(mycorp), texts(mycorp2))
identical(docvars(mycorp), docvars(mycorp2))

# some Cyrillic texts in WINDOWS-1251 - auto-detected and converted
mycorp <- corpus(textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/corpora/pozhdata/*.txt"))
cat(texts(mycorp)[1])

# import a tm VCorpus
if (require(tm)) {
    data(crude)    # load in a tm example VCorpus
    mytmCorpus <- corpus(crude)
    summary(mytmCorpus, showmeta=TRUE)

    data(acq)
    summary(corpus(acq), 5, showmeta=TRUE)

    tmCorp <- VCorpus(VectorSource(inaugTexts[49:57]))
    quantCorp <- corpus(tmCorp)
    summary(quantCorp)
}
```

---

corpusSource-class *corpus source classes*

Description

The corpusSource virtual class is a parent class for more specific corpus source objects.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'corpusSource'
show(object)
```

Arguments

object	corpusSource object to be printed

Slots

texts the texts that form the core of the corpus

docvars document variables in a data.frame

source source recorded for the corpus, based on type of source

created a time stamp

cachedfile if read to a temporary file, a string containing the location of the temporary file

---

dfm *create a document-feature matrix*

Description

Create a sparse matrix document-feature matrix from a corpus or a vector of texts. The sparse matrix construction uses the **Matrix** package, and is both much faster and much more memory efficient than the corresponding dense (regular matrix) representation. For details on the structure of the dfm class, see dfm-class.

Usage

```
dfm(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
dfm(x, verbose = TRUE, toLower = TRUE,
  removeNumbers = TRUE, removePunct = TRUE, removeSeparators = TRUE,
  removeTwitter = TRUE, stem = FALSE, ignoredFeatures = NULL,
  keptFeatures = NULL, matrixType = c("sparse", "dense"),
  language = "english", bigrams = FALSE, include.unigrams = TRUE,
  thesaurus = NULL, dictionary = NULL, dictionary_regex = FALSE,
  addto = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tokenizedTexts'
dfm(x, verbose = TRUE, toLower = TRUE,
  stem = FALSE, ignoredFeatures = NULL, keptFeatures = NULL,
  matrixType = c("sparse", "dense"), language = "english", groups = NULL,
  bigrams = FALSE, include.unigrams = TRUE, thesaurus = NULL,
  dictionary = NULL, dictionary_regex = FALSE, addto = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
dfm(x, verbose = TRUE, toLower = TRUE, stem = FALSE,
  ignoredFeatures = NULL, keptFeatures = NULL, matrixType = c("sparse",
  "dense"), language = "english", groups = NULL, bigrams = FALSE,
```

```
  include.unigrams = TRUE, thesaurus = NULL, dictionary = NULL,
  dictionary_regex = FALSE, addto = NULL, ...)

is.dfm(x)

as.dfm(x)
```

Arguments

x	corpus or character vector from which to generate the document-feature matrix
...	additional arguments passed to clean
verbose	display messages if TRUE
toLower	convert texts to lowercase
removeNumbers	remove numbers, see tokenize
removePunct	remove numbers, see tokenize
removeSeparators	remove separators (whitespace), see tokenize
removeTwitter	if FALSE, preserve # and @ characters, see tokenize #'
stem	if TRUE, stem words
ignoredFeatures	a character vector of user-supplied features to ignore, such as "stop words". Formerly, this was a Boolean option for stopwords = TRUE, but requiring the user to supply the list highlights the choice involved in using any stopword list. To access one possible list (from any list you wish), use stopwords().
keptFeatures	a use supplied regular expression defining which features to keep, while excluding all others. This can be used in lieu of a dictionary if there are only specific features that a user wishes to keep. To extract only Twitter usernames, for example, set keptFeatures = "^@\\w+\\b" and make sure that removeTwitter = FALSE as an additional argument passed to clean. (Note: keptFeatures = "^@" will also retrieve usernames, but does not enforce the username convention that a username must contain one and only one @ symbol, at the beginning of the username.)
matrixType	if dense, produce a dense matrix; or it sparse produce a sparse matrix of class dgCMatrix from the **Matrix** package.
language	Language for stemming and stopwords. Choices are danish, dutch, english, finnish, french, german, hungarian, italian, norwegian, porter, portuguese, romanian, russian, spanish, swedish, turkish for stemming, and SMART, danish, english, french, hungarian, norwegian, russian, swedish, catalan, dutch, finnish, german, italian, portuguese, spanish, arabic for stopwords.
bigrams	include bigrams as well as unigram features, if TRUE
include.unigrams	exclude unigrams if TRUE; only used if bigrams=TRUE
thesaurus	A list of character vector "thesaurus" entries, in a dictionary list format, which can also include regular expressions if dictionary_regex is TRUE (see examples). Note that unlike dictionaries, each entry in a thesaurus key must be unique, otherwise only the first match in the list will be used. Thesaurus keys are converted to upper case to create a feature label in the dfm, as a reminder that this was not a type found in the text, but rather the label of a thesaurus key.

dictionary	A list of character vector dictionary entries, including regular expressions (see examples)
dictionary_regex	TRUE means the dictionary is already in regular expression format, otherwise it will be converted from "wildcard" format
addto	NULL by default, but if an existing dfm object is specified, then the new dfm will be added to the one named. If both dfm's are built from dictionaries, the combined dfm will have its Non_Dictionary total adjusted.
groups	character vector containing the names of document variables for aggregating documents

Details

New as of v0.7: All dfms are by default sparse, a change from the previous behaviour. You can still create the older (S3) dense matrix type dfm object, but you will receive a disapproving warning message while doing so, suggesting you make the switch.

is.dfm returns TRUE if and only if its argument is a dfm.

as.dfm coerces a matrix or data.frame to a dfm

Value

A dfm-class object containing a sparse matrix representation of the counts of features by document, along with associated settings and metadata.

If you used matrixType = "dense" then the return is an old-style S3 matrix class object with additional attributes representing meta-data.

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit

Examples

```
# with inaugural texts
(size1 <- object.size(dfm(inaugTexts, matrixType="sparse")))
(size2 <- object.size(dfm(inaugTexts, matrixType="dense")))
cat("Compacted by ", round(as.numeric((1-size1/size2)*100), 1), "%.\n", sep="")


# for a corpus
mydfm <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980))
mydfm <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), toLower=FALSE)

# grouping documents by docvars in a corpus
mydfmGrouped <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), groups = "President")

# with stopwords English, stemming, and dense matrix
dfmsInaug2 <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980),
                  ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"),
                  stem=TRUE, matrixType="dense")

# with dictionaries
mycorpus <- subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1900)
mydict <- list(christmas=c("Christmas", "Santa", "holiday"),
```

```
                opposition=c("Opposition", "reject", "notincorpus"),
                taxing="taxing",
                taxation="taxation",
                taxregex="tax*",
                country="united states")
dictDfm <- dfm(mycorpus, dictionary=mydict)
dictDfm

# with the thesaurus feature
mytexts <- c("The new law included a capital gains tax, and an inheritance tax.",
             "New York City has raised a taxes: an income tax and a sales tax.")
mydict <- dictionary(list(tax=c("tax", "income tax", "capital gains tax", "inheritance tax")))
dfm(phrasetotoken(mytexts, mydict), thesaurus=lapply(mydict, function(x) gsub("\\s", "_", x)))
# pick up "taxes" with "tax" as a regex
dfm(phrasetotoken(mytexts, mydict), thesaurus=list(anytax="tax"), dictionary_regex=TRUE)

# removing stopwords
testText <- "The quick brown fox named Seamus jumps over the lazy dog also named Seamus, with
             the newspaper from a boy named Seamus, in his mouth."
testCorpus <- corpus(testText)
# settings(testCorpus, "stopwords")
dfm(testCorpus, ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"))
features(dfm(testCorpus, verbose=FALSE, bigrams=TRUE))
features(dfm(testCorpus, verbose=FALSE, bigrams=TRUE, include.unigrams=FALSE))

# keep only certain words
dfm(testCorpus, keptFeatures="s$", verbose=FALSE)  # keep only words ending in "s"

# testing Twitter functions
testTweets <- c("My homie @justinbieber #justinbieber shopping in #LA yesterday #beliebers",
             "2all the ha8ers including my bro #justinbieber #emabiggestfansjustinbieber",
             "Justin Bieber #justinbieber #belieber #fetusjustin #EMABiggestFansJustinBieber")
dfm(testTweets, keptFeatures="^#", removePunct=FALSE)  # keep only hashtags
## NOT WHAT WE WERE EXPECTING - NEED TO FIX

## Not run:
# try it with approx 35,000 court documents from Lauderdale and Clark (200?)
load('~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/Manuscripts/Collocations/Corpora/lauderdaleClark/Opinion_files.RData')
txts <- unlist(Opinion_files[1])
names(txts) <- NULL
system.time(dfmsBig <- dfm(txts))
object.size(dfmsBig)

# compare with tm
require(tm)
tmcorp <- VCorpus(VectorSource(txts))
system.time(tmDTM <- DocumentTermMatrix(tmcorp))
object.size(tmDTM)

## End(Not run)
```

`dfm-class` *Virtual class "dfm" for a document-feature matrix*

Description

The dfm class of object is a type of Matrix-class object with additional slots, described below. **quanteda** uses two subclasses of the `dfm` class, depending on whether the object can be represented by a sparse matrix, in which case it is a `dfmSparse` class object, or if dense, then a `dfmDense` object. See Details.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dfm'
t(x)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse'
colSums(x, na.rm = FALSE, dims = 1L, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense'
colSums(x, na.rm = FALSE, dims = 1L, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse'
rowSums(x, na.rm = FALSE, dims = 1L, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense'
rowSums(x, na.rm = FALSE, dims = 1L, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,index,index,missing'
x[i = NULL, j = NULL, ...,
  drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,index,index,logical'
x[i = NULL, j = NULL, ...,
  drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,index,missing,missing'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,index,missing,logical'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,missing,index,missing'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,missing,index,logical'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,missing,missing,missing'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,missing,missing,logical'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,index,index,missing'
x[i = NULL, j = NULL, ...,
  drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,index,index,logical'
x[i = NULL, j = NULL, ...,
  drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,index,missing,missing'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,index,missing,logical'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,missing,index,missing'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,missing,index,logical'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,missing,missing,missing'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,missing,missing,logical'
x[i, j, ..., drop = FALSE]

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,numeric'
e1 + e2

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,dfmSparse'
e1 + e2

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,numeric'
e1 + e2

## S4 method for signature 'numeric,dfmDense'
e1 + e2

## S4 method for signature 'dfm'
as.matrix(x)

## S4 method for signature 'dfm'
as.data.frame(x)
```

Arguments

x	the dfm object
na.rm	if TRUE, omit missing values (including NaN) from the calculations
dims	ignored
...	additional arguments not used here
i	index for documents

j	index for features
drop	always set to FALSE
e1	first quantity in "+" operation for dfm
e2	second quantity in "+" operation for dfm

Details

The dfm class is a virtual class that will contain one of two subclasses for containing the cell counts of document-feature matrixes: dfmSparse or dfmDense.

The dfmSparse class is a sparse matrix version of dfm-class, inheriting dgCMatrix-class from the **Matrix** package. It is the default object type created when feature counts are the object of interest, as typical text-based feature counts tend contain many zeroes. As long as subsequent transformations of the dfm preserve cells with zero counts, the dfm should remain sparse.

When the **Matrix** package implements sparse integer matrixes, we will switch the default object class to this object type, as integers are 4 bytes each (compared to the current numeric double type requiring 8 bytes per cell.)

The dfmDense class is a sparse matrix version of dfm-class, inheriting dgeMatrix-class from the **Matrix** package. dfm objects that are converted through weighting or other transformations into cells without zeroes will be automatically converted to the dfmDense class. This will necessarily be a much larger sized object than one of dfmSparse class, because each cell is recorded as a numeric (double) type requiring 8 bytes of storage.

Slots

settings settings that govern corpus handling and subsequent downstream operations, including the settings used to clean and tokenize the texts, and to create the dfm. See settings.

weighting the feature weighting applied to the dfm. Default is "frequency", indicating that the values in the cells of the dfm are simple feature counts. To change this, use the weight method.

smooth a smoothing parameter, defaults to zero. Can be changed using either the smooth or the weight methods.

Dimnames These are inherited from Matrix-class but are named docs and features respectively.

See Also

dfm

Examples

```
## Not run:
dfmSparse <- dfm(inaugTexts, verbose=FALSE)
str(as.matrix(dfmSparse))
class(as.matrix(dfmSparse))
dfmDense <- dfm(inaugTexts, verbose=FALSE, matrixType="dense")
str(as.matrix(dfmDense))
class(as.matrix(dfmDense))
identical(as.matrix(dfmSparse), as.matrix(dfmDense))

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
dfmSparse <- dfm(inaugTexts, verbose=FALSE)
str(as.data.frame(dfmSparse))
class(as.data.frame(dfmSparse))
```

```
dfmDense <- dfm(inaugTexts, verbose=FALSE, matrixType="dense")
str(as.data.frame(dfmDense))
class(as.data.frame(dfmDense))
identical(as.data.frame(dfmSparse), as.data.frame(dfmDense))

## End(Not run)
```

`dictionary` *create a dictionary*

Description

Create a quanteda dictionary, either from a list or by importing from a foreign format. Currently supported formats are the Wordstat and LIWC formats.

Usage

```
dictionary(x = NULL, file = NULL, format = NULL, enc = "",
  tolower = TRUE, maxcats = 10)
```

Arguments

`x`	a list of character vector dictionary entries, including regular expressions (see examples)
`file`	file identifier for a foreign dictionary
`format`	character identifier for the format of the foreign dictionary. Available options are: `"wordstat"` format used by Provalis Research's Wordstat software `"LIWC"` format used by the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count software
`enc`	optional encoding value for reading in imported dictionaries. This uses the iconv labels for encoding. See the "Encoding" section of the help for file.
`tolower`	if `TRUE`, convert all dictionary functions to lower
`maxcats`	optional maximum categories to which a word could belong in a LIWC dictionary file, defaults to 10 (which is more than the actual LIWC 2007 dictionary uses). The default value of 10 is likely to be more than enough.

Value

A dictionary class object, essentially a specially classed named list of characters.

Note

We will eventually change this to an S4 class with validators and additional methods.

References

Wordstat dictionaries page, from Provalis Research http://provalisresearch.com/products/content-analysis-software/wordstat-dictionary/.

Pennebaker, J.W., Chung, C.K., Ireland, M., Gonzales, A., & Booth, R.J. (2007). The development and psychometric properties of LIWC2007. [Software manual]. Austin, TX (www.liwc.net).

See Also

dfm

Examples

```
mycorpus <- subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1900)
mydict <-
    dictionary(list(christmas=c("Christmas", "Santa", "holiday"),
                    opposition=c("Opposition", "reject", "notincorpus"),
                    taxing="taxing",
                    taxation="taxation",
                    taxregex="tax*",
                    country="united states"))
dfm(mycorpus, dictionary=mydict)
## Not run:
# import the Laver-Garry dictionary from http://bit.ly/1FH2nvf
lgdict <- dictionary(file="~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/dictionaries/Misc Provalis/LaverGarry.cat",
                     format="wordstat")
dfm(inaugTexts, dictionary=lgdict)

# import a LIWC formatted dictionary
liwcdict <- dictionary(file = "~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/dictionaries/LIWC/LIWC2001_English.dic",
                       format = "LIWC")
dfm(inaugTexts, dictionary=liwcdict)

## End(Not run)
```

---

docfreq *get the document frequency of a feature*

Description

For a dfm-class object, returns the number of documents in which a feature in occurs greater than a given frequency threshold. The default is greater than zero, meaning that a feature occurs at least once in a document.

Usage

```
docfreq(object, threshold = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,numeric'
docfreq(object, threshold = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense,missing'
docfreq(object, threshold = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,numeric'
docfreq(object, threshold = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse,missing'
docfreq(object, threshold = 0)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'dfm,numeric'
docfreq(object, threshold = 0)

## S4 method for signature 'dfm,missing'
docfreq(object, threshold = 0)
```

Arguments

object	a dfm-class document-feature matrix
threshold	numeric value of the threshold *above which* a feature will considered in the computation of document frequency. The default is 0, meaning that a feature's document frequency will be the number of documents in which it occurs greater than zero times.

Value

a numeric vector of document frequencies for each feature

Examples

```
mydfm <- dfm(inaugTexts[1:2], verbose = FALSE)
docfreq(mydfm[, 1:20])
```

---

docnames *get or set document names*

Description

Extract the document names from a corpus or a document-feature matrix. Document names are the rownames of the documents data.frame in a corpus, or the rownames of the dfm object for a dfm. of the dfm object.

`docnames` queries the document names of a corpus or a dfm

`docnames <-` assigns new values to the document names of a corpus. (Does not work for dfm objects, whose document names are fixed.)

Usage

```
docnames(x)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
docnames(x)

docnames(x) <- value

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
docnames(x)
```

Arguments

x	the object with docnames
value	a character vector of the same length as x

Value

docnames returns a character vector of the document names

docnames<- assigns a character vector of the document names in a corpus

Examples

```
# query the document names of the inaugural speech corpus
docnames(inaugCorpus) <- paste("Speech", 1:ndoc(inaugCorpus), sep="")

# reassign the document names of the inaugural speech corpus
docnames(inaugCorpus) <- paste("Speech", 1:ndoc(inaugCorpus), sep="")
# query the document names of a dfm
docnames(dfm(inaugTexts[1:5]))
```

---

docvars *get or set for document-level variables*

Description

Get or set variables for the documents in a corpus

Usage

```
docvars(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
docvars(x, field = NULL, ...)

docvars(x, field = NULL) <- value

docvars(x, field = NULL) <- value

## S3 method for class 'corpusSource'
docvars(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	corpus whose document-level variables will be read or set
...	not used
field	string containing the document-level variable name
value	the new values of the document-level variable

Value

docvars returns a data.frame of the document-level variables

docvars<- assigns value to the named field

Examples

```
head(docvars(inaugCorpus))
docvars(inaugCorpus, "President") <- paste("prez", 1:ndoc(inaugCorpus), sep="")
head(docvars(inaugCorpus))
```

encodedTexts *encoded texts for testing*

Description

encodedTexts is a 10-element character vector with 10 different encodings

Examples

```
Encoding(encodedTexts)
data.frame(labelled = names(encodedTexts), detected = encoding(encodedTexts)$all)
```

encoding *detect the encoding of texts*

Description

Detect the encoding of texts in a character, corpus, or corpusSource-class object and report on the most likely encoding. Useful in detecting the encoding of input texts, so that a source encoding can be specified when (re)constructing a corpus using corpus.

Usage

```
encoding(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
encoding(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
encoding(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpusSource'
encoding(x, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	character vector, corpus, or corpusSource object whose texts' encodings will be detected.
verbose	if FALSE, do not print diagnostic report
...	additional arguments passed to stri_enc_detect

Details

Based on stri_enc_detect, which is in turn based on the ICU libraries. See the ICU User Guide, http://userguide.icu-project.org/conversion/detection.

Examples

```
encoding(encodedTexts)
# show detected value for each text, versus known encoding
data.frame(labelled = names(encodedTexts), detected = encoding(encodedTexts)$all)

encoding(ukimmigTexts)
encoding(inaugCorpus)
encoding(ie2010Corpus)

## Not run: # Russian texts
mytextfile <- textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/corpora/pozhdata/*.txt", cache = FALSE)
encoding(mytextfile)

## End(Not run)
```

---

exampleString *A paragraph of text for testing various text-based functions*

Description

This is a long paragraph (2,914 characters) of text taken from an Irish budget speech by Joe Higgins

Format

character vector with one element

Examples

```
clean(exampleString)
```

---

features *extract the feature labels from a dfm*

Description

Extract the features from a document-feature matrix, which are stored as the column names of the dfm object.

Usage

```
features(x)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
features(x)
```

Arguments

x	the object (dfm) whose features will be extracted

Value

Character vector of the features

Examples

```
features(dfm(inaugTexts))[1:50]  # first 50 features (alphabetically sorted)
```

---

ie2010Corpus *Irish budget speeches from 2010*

Description

Speeches and document-level variables from the debate over the Irish budget of 2010.

Format

The corpus object for the 2010 budget speeches, with document-level variables for year, debate, serial number, first and last name of the speaker, and the speaker's party.

Source

Lowe and Benoit (2013)

References

Lowe, Will, and Kenneth R Benoit. 2013. "Validating Estimates of Latent Traits From Textual Data Using Human Judgment as a Benchmark." *Political Analysis* 21: 298-313.

Examples

```
summary(ie2010Corpus)
```

---

inaugCorpus *A corpus of US presidential inaugural addresses from 1789-2013*

Description

`inaugCorpus` is the quanteda-package corpus object of US presidents' inaugural addresses since 1789. Document variables contain the year of the address and the last name of the president.

`inaugTexts` is the character vector of US presidential inaugaration speeches

References

https://archive.org/details/Inaugural-Address-Corpus-1789-2009 and http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/inaugurals.php.

Examples

```
# some operations on the inaugural corpus
summary(inaugCorpus)
head(docvars(inaugCorpus), 10)
# working with the character vector only
str(inaugTexts)
head(docvars(inaugCorpus), 10)
mycorpus <- corpus(inaugTexts)
```

`kwic` *List key words in context from a text or a corpus of texts.*

Description

For a text or a collection of texts (in a quanteda corpus object), return a list of a keyword supplied by the user in its immediate context, identifying the source text and the word index number within the source text. (Not the line number, since the text may or may not be segmented using end-of-line delimiters.)

Usage

```
kwic(x, word, window = 5, wholeword = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'character'
kwic(x, word, window = 5, wholeword = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
kwic(x, word, window = 5, wholeword = FALSE)
```

Arguments

`x`	A text character scalar or a quanteda corpus. (Currently does not support character vectors.)
`word`	A keyword chosen by the user.
`window`	The number of context words to be displayed around the keyword.
`wholeword`	If `TRUE`, then only search for the entire "word". Otherwise `word` is interpreted as a regular expression, which matches any occurrence of `word` in the text, so that the the concordance will include all words in which the search term appears, and not just when it appears as an entire word. For instance, searching for the word "key" will also return "whiskey". This is the default.

Value

A data frame with the context before (`preword`), the keyword in its original format (`word`, preserving case and attached punctuation), and the context after (`postword`). The rows of the dataframe will be named with the word index position, or the text name and the index position for a corpus object.

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit and Paul Nulty

Examples

```
kwic(inaugTexts, "terror")
kwic(inaugTexts, "terror", wholeword=TRUE)  # returns only whole word, without trailing punctuation
```

LBGexample *dfm containing example data from Table 1 of Laver Benoit and Garry (2003)*

Description

Example data to demonstrate the Wordscores algorithm, from Laver Benoit and Garry (2003)

Format

A dfm object with 6 documents and 37 features

Details

This is the example word count data from Laver, Benoit and Garry's (2003) Table 1. Documents R1 to R5 are assumed to have known positions: -1.5, -0.75, 0, 0.75, 1.5. Document V1 is assumed unknown, and will have a raw text score of approximately -0.45 when computed as per LBG (2003).

References

Laver, Michael, Kenneth Benoit, and John Garry. 2003. "Estimating policy positions from political text using words as data." American Political Science Review 97(2): 311-331.

---

lexdiv *calculate lexical diversity*

Description

Calculate the lexical diversity or complexity of text(s).

Usage

```
lexdiv(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
lexdiv(x, measure = c("TTR", "C", "R", "CTTR", "U", "S",
  "Maas"), log.base = 10, ...)

## S3 method for class 'numeric'
lexdiv(x, measure = c("TTR", "C", "R", "CTTR", "U", "S",
  "Maas"), log.base = 10, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a document-feature matrix object
...	additional arguments
measure	A character vector defining the measure to calculate.
log.base	A numeric value defining the base of the logarithm.

Details

lexdiv calculates a variety of proposed indices for lexical diversity. In the following formulae, N refers to the total number of tokens, and V to the number of types:

"TTR": The ordinary *Type-Token Ratio*:

$$TTR = \frac{V}{N}$$

"C": Herdan's *C* (Herdan, 1960, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998; sometimes referred to as *LogTTR*):

$$C = \frac{\log V}{\log N}$$

"R": Guiraud's *Root TTR* (Guiraud, 1954, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998):

$$R = \frac{V}{\sqrt{N}}$$

"CTTR": Carroll's *Corrected TTR*:

$$CTTR = \frac{V}{\sqrt{2N}}$$

"U": Dugast's *Uber Index* (Dugast, 1978, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998):

$$U = \frac{(\log N)^2}{\log N - \log V}$$

"S": Summer's index:

$$S = \frac{\log \log V}{\log \log N}$$

"K": Yule's *K* (Yule, 1944, as cited in Tweedie & Baayen, 1998) is calculated by:

$$K = 10^4 \times \frac{(\sum_{X=1}^{X} f_X X^2) - N}{N^2}$$

where N is the number of tokens, X is a vector with the frequencies of each type, and f_X is the frequencies for each X.

"Maas": Maas' indices (a, $\log V_0$ & $\log {}_e V_0$):

$$a^2 = \frac{\log N - \log V}{\log N^2}$$

$$\log V_0 = \frac{\log V}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\log V}{\log N}^2}}$$

The measure was derived from a formula by Mueller (1969, as cited in Maas, 1972). $\log {}_e V_0$ is equivalent to $\log V_0$, only with e as the base for the logarithms. Also calculated are a, $\log V_0$ (both not the same as before) and V' as measures of relative vocabulary growth while the text progresses. To calculate these measures, the first half of the text and the full text will be examined (see Maas, 1972, p. 67 ff. for details). Note: for the current method (for a dfm) there is no computation on separate halves of the text.

Value

a vector of lexical diversity statistics, each corresponding to an input document

Note

This implements only the static measures of lexical diversity, not more complex measures based on windows of text such as the Mean Segmental Type-Token Ratio, the Moving-Average Type-Token Ratio (Covington & McFall, 2010), the MLTD or MLTD-MA (Moving-Average Measure of Textual Lexical Diversity) proposed by McCarthy & Jarvis (2010) or Jarvis (no year), or the HD-D version of vocd-D (see McCarthy & Jarvis, 2007). These are available from the package **korRpus**.

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit, adapted from the S4 class implementation written by Meik Michalke in the **koRpus** package.

References

Covington, M.A. & McFall, J.D. (2010). Cutting the Gordian Knot: The Moving-Average Type-Token Ratio (MATTR). *Journal of Quantitative Linguistics*, 17(2), 94–100.

Maas, H.-D., (1972). \"Uber den Zusammenhang zwischen Wortschatzumfang und L\"ange eines Textes. *Zeitschrift f\"ur Literaturwissenschaft und Linguistik*, 2(8), 73–96.

McCarthy, P.M. & Jarvis, S. (2007). vocd: A theoretical and empirical evaluation. *Language Testing*, 24(4), 459–488.

McCarthy, P.M. & Jarvis, S. (2010). MTLD, vocd-D, and HD-D: A validation study of sophisticated approaces to lexical diversity assessment. *Behaviour Research Methods*, 42(2), 381–392.

Michalke, Meik. (2014) *koRpus: An R Package for Text Analysis*. Version 0.05-5. http://reaktanz.de/?c=hacking&s=koRpus

Tweedie. F.J. & Baayen, R.H. (1998). How Variable May a Constant Be? Measures of Lexical Richness in Perspective. *Computers and the Humanities*, 32(5), 323–352.

Examples

```
mydfm <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980))
mydfmSW <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"))
results <- data.frame(TTR = lexdiv(mydfm, "TTR"),
                      CTTR = lexdiv(mydfm, "CTTR"),
                      U = lexdiv(mydfm, "U"),
                      TTRs = lexdiv(mydfmSW, "TTR"),
                      CTTRs = lexdiv(mydfmSW, "CTTR"),
                      Us = lexdiv(mydfmSW, "U"))
results
cor(results)
t(lexdiv(mydfmSW, "Maas"))
```

metacorpus *get or set corpus metadata*

Description

Get or set the corpus-level metadata in a quanteda corpus object.

Usage

```
metacorpus(corp, field = NULL)

metacorpus(corp, field) <- value
```

Arguments

corp	A quanteda corpus object
field	Metadata field name(s). If NULL (default), return all metadata names.
value	new value of the corpus metadata field

Value

For metacorpus, a list of the metadata fields in the corpus. If a list is not what you wanted, you can wrap the results in unlist, but this will remove any metadata field that is set to NULL.

For metacorpus <-, the corpus with the updated metadata.

Examples

```
metacorpus(inaugCorpus)
metacorpus(inaugCorpus, "source")
metacorpus(inaugCorpus, "citation") <- "Presidential Speeches Online Project (2014)."
metacorpus(inaugCorpus, "citation")
```

metadoc *get or set document-level meta-data*

Description

Get or set the document-level meta-data, including reserved fields for language and corpus.

Usage

```
metadoc(corp, field = NULL)

metadoc(corp, field = NULL) <- value
```

Arguments

corp	A quanteda corpus object
field	string containing the name of the metadata field(s) to be queried or set
value	the new value of the new meta-data field

Value

For `texts`, a character vector of the texts in the corpus.

For `texts <-`, the corpus with the updated texts.

Note

Document-level meta-data names are preceded by an underscore character, such as `_language`, but when named in in the `field` argument, do *not* need the underscore character.

Examples

```
mycorp <- subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1990)
summary(mycorp, showmeta=TRUE)
metadoc(mycorp, "encoding") <- "UTF-8"
metadoc(mycorp)
metadoc(mycorp, "language") <- "english"
summary(mycorp, showmeta=TRUE)
```

---

ndoc *get the number of documents or features*

Description

ndoc returns the number of documents or features in a quanteda object, which can be a corpus, dfm, or tokenized texts.

`nfeature` is an alias for `ntype` when applied to dfm objects. For a corpus or set of texts, "features" are only defined through tokenization, so you need to use `ntoken` to count these.

Usage

```
ndoc(x)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
ndoc(x)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
ndoc(x)

nfeature(x)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
nfeature(x)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
nfeature(x)
```

Arguments

x	a corpus or dfm object

Value

an integer (count) of the number of documents or features in the corpus or dfm

Examples

```
ndoc(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980))
ndoc(dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), verbose=FALSE))
nfeature(dfm(inaugCorpus))
nfeature(trim(dfm(inaugCorpus), minDoc=5, minCount=10))
```

---

ngrams *Create ngrams*

Description

Create a set of ngrams (words in sequence) from text(s) in a character vector

Usage

```
ngrams(text, n = 2, concatenator = "_", include.all = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

text	character vector containing the texts from which ngrams will be extracted
n	the number of tokens to concatenate. Default is 2 for bigrams.
concatenator	character for combining words, default is _ (underscore) character
include.all	if TRUE, add n-1...1 grams to the returned list
...	additional parameters passed to tokenize

Value

a list of character vectors of ngrams, one list element per text

Author(s)

Ken Benoit, Kohei Watanabe, Paul Nulty

Examples

```
ngrams("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.", n=2)
identical(ngrams("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.", n=2),
          bigrams("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog."))
ngrams("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.", n=3)
ngrams("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.", n=3, concatenator="~")
ngrams("The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.", n=3, include.all=TRUE)
```

`ntoken` *count the number of tokens or types*

Description

Return the count of tokens (total features) or types (unique features) in a text, corpus, or dfm. "tokens" here means all words, not unique words, and these are not cleaned prior to counting.

Usage

```
ntoken(x, ...)

ntype(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
ntoken(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
ntype(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
ntoken(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
ntype(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
ntoken(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
ntype(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	texts or corpus whose tokens or types will be counted
`...`	additional arguments passed to `tokenize`

Value

scalar count of the total tokens or types

Note

Due to differences between raw text tokens and features that have been defined for a dfm, the counts be different for dfm objects and the texts from which the dfm was generated. Because the method tokenizes the text in order to count the tokens, your results will depend on the options passed through to `tokenize`

Examples

```
# simple example
txt <- c(text1 = "This is a sentence, this.", text2 = "A word. Repeated repeated.")
ntoken(txt)
ntype(txt)
ntoken(toLower(txt))  # same
ntype(toLower(txt))   # fewer types
ntoken(toLower(txt), removePunct = TRUE)
ntype(toLower(txt), removePunct = TRUE)

# with some real texts
ntoken(subset(inaugCorpus, Year<1806, removePunct = TRUE))
ntype(subset(inaugCorpus, Year<1806, removePunct = TRUE))
ntoken(dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year<1800)))
ntype(dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year<1800)))
```

---

phrasetotoken *convert phrases into single tokens*

Description

Replace multi-word phrases in text(s) with a compound version of the phrases concatenated with `concatenator` (by default, the "_" character) to form a single token. This prevents tokenization of the phrases during subsequent processing by eliminating the whitespace delimiter.

Usage

```
phrasetotoken(object, phrases, concatenator = "_")

## S4 method for signature 'character,dictionary'
phrasetotoken(object, phrases,
  concatenator = "_")

phrasetotoken.corpus(object, phrases, concatenator = "_")

## S4 method for signature 'character,collocations'
phrasetotoken(object, phrases,
  concatenator = "_")
```

Arguments

`object`	source texts, a character or character vector
`phrases`	a `dictionary` object that contains some phrases, defined as multiple words delimited by whitespace, up to 9 words long; or a quanteda collocation object created by `collocations`
`concatenator`	the concatenation character that will connect the words making up the multi-word phrases. The default _ is highly recommended since it will not be removed during normal cleaning and tokenization (while nearly all other punctuation characters, at least those in the POSIX class `[:punct:]`) will be removed.

Value

character or character vector of texts with phrases replaced by compound "words" joined by the concatenator

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit

Examples

```
mytexts <- c("The new law included a capital gains tax, and an inheritance tax.",
             "New York City has raised a taxes: an income tax and a sales tax.")
mydict <- dictionary(list(tax=c("tax", "income tax", "capital gains tax", "inheritance tax")))
(cw <- phrasetotoken(mytexts, mydict))
dfm(cw, verbose=FALSE)

# when used as a dictionary for dfm creation
mydfm2 <- dfm(cw, dictionary=lapply(mydict, function(x) gsub(" ", "_", x)))
mydfm2
# to pick up "taxes" in the second text, set dictionary_regex=TRUE
mydfm3 <- dfm(cw, dictionary=lapply(mydict, phrasetotoken, mydict),
              dictionary_regex=TRUE)
mydfm3
## one more token counted for "tax" than before
```

---

plot.dfm *plot features as a wordcloud*

Description

The default plot method for a dfm object. Produces a wordcloud plot for the features of the dfm, weighted by the total frequencies. To produce word cloud plots for specific documents, the only way currently to do this is to produce a dfm only from the documents whose features you want plotted.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dfm'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a dfm object
...	additional parameters passed to to wordcloud or to text (and strheight, strwidth)

See Also

wordcloud

Examples

```
# plot the features (without stopwords) from Obama's two inaugural addresses
mydfm <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, President=="Obama"), verbose=FALSE,
             ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"))
plot(mydfm)

# plot only Lincoln's inaugural address
plot(dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, President=="Lincoln"), verbose=FALSE,
     ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english")))

# plot in colors with some additional options passed to wordcloud
plot(mydfm, random.color=TRUE, rot.per=.25, colors=sample(colors()[2:128], 5))
```

---

print.dfm *print a dfm object*

Description

print methods for document-feature matrices

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse'
print(x, show.values = FALSE, show.settings = FALSE,
  ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense'
print(x, show.values = FALSE, show.settings = FALSE,
  ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmSparse'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dfmDense'
show(object)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
print(x, show.values = FALSE, show.settings = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the dfm to be printed
show.values	print the dfm as a matrix or array (if resampled).
show.settings	Print the settings used to create the dfm. See settings.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods
object	the item to be printed

`removeFeatures` *remove features from an object*

Description

This function removes features from a variety of objects, such as text, a dfm, or a list of collocations. The most common usage for `removeFeatures` will be to eliminate stop words from a text or text-based object. Some commonly used built-in stop words can be accessed through `stopwords`.

Usage

```
removeFeatures(x, stopwords = NULL, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
removeFeatures(x, stopwords = NULL, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
removeFeatures(x, stopwords = NULL, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'collocations'
removeFeatures(x, stopwords = NULL, verbose = TRUE,
  pos = c(1, 2, 3), ...)

stopwordsRemove(x, stopwords = NULL, verbose = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`x`	object from which stopwords will be removed
`stopwords`	character vector of features to remove. Now requires an explicit list to be supplied, for instance `stopwords("english")`.
`verbose`	if `TRUE` print message about how many features were removed
`...`	additional arguments for some methods (such as `pos` for collocations)
`pos`	indexes of word position if called on collocations: remove if word `pos` is a stopword

Details

Because we believe the user should take full responsibility for any features that are removed, we do not provide a default list. Use `stopwords` instead.

Value

an object with stopwords removed

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit

See Also

stopwords

Examples

```
## examples for character objects
someText <- "Here's some text containing words we want to remove."
removeFeatures(someText, stopwords("english", verbose=FALSE))
removeFeatures(someText, stopwords("SMART", verbose=FALSE))
removeFeatures(someText, c("some", "want"))
itText <- "Ecco alcuni di testo contenente le parole che vogliamo rimuovere."
removeFeatures(itText, stopwords("italian", verbose=FALSE))

## example for dfm objects
mydfm <- dfm(ukimmigTexts, verbose=FALSE)
removeFeatures(mydfm, stopwords("english", verbose=FALSE))

## example for collocations
(myCollocs <- collocations(inaugTexts[1:3], top=20))
removeFeatures(myCollocs, stopwords("english", verbose=FALSE))
```

---

segment *segment texts into component elements*

Description

Segment text(s) into tokens, sentences, paragraphs, or other sections. `segment` works on a character vector or corpus object, and allows the delimiters to be defined. See details.

Usage

```
segment(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
segment(x, what = c("tokens", "sentences", "paragraphs",
  "tags", "other"), delimiter = ifelse(what == "tokens", " ", ifelse(what ==
  "sentences", "[.!?:;]", ifelse(what == "paragraphs", "\\n{2}", ifelse(what
  == "tags", "##\\w+\\b", NULL)))), perl = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
segment(x, what = c("tokens", "sentences", "paragraphs",
  "tags", "other"), delimiter = ifelse(what == "tokens", " ", ifelse(what ==
  "sentences", "[.!?:;]", ifelse(what == "paragraphs", "\\n{2}", ifelse(what
  == "tags", "##\\w+\\b", NULL)))), perl = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	text or corpus object to be segmented
`...`	provides additional passed to the regular expression, such as `perl=TRUE`, or arguments to be passed to clean if `what=tokens`,
`what`	unit of segmentation. Current options are tokens, sentences, paragraphs, and other. Segmenting on `other` allows segmentation of a text on any user-defined value, and must be accompanied by the `delimiter` argument.
`delimiter`	delimiter defined as a regex for segmentation. Each type has its own default, except `other`, which requires a value to be specified.
`perl`	logical. Should Perl-compatible regular expressions be used?

Details

Tokens are delimited by Separators. For sentences, the delimiter can be defined by the user. The default for sentences includes ., !, ?, plus ; and :.

For paragraphs, the default is two carriage returns, although this could be changed to a single carriage return by changing the value of `delimiter` to `"\\n{1}"` which is the R version of the regex for one newline character. (You might need this if the document was created in a word processor, for instance, and the lines were wrapped in the window rather than being hard-wrapped with a newline character.)

Value

A list of segmented texts, with each element of the list correponding to one of the original texts.

Note

Does not currently record document segments if segmenting a multi-text corpus into smaller units. For this, use changeunits instead.

Examples

```
# same as tokenize()
identical(tokenize(ukimmigTexts, lower=FALSE), segment(ukimmigTexts, lower=FALSE))

# segment into paragraphs
segment(ukimmigTexts[3:4], "paragraphs")

# segment a text into sentences
segmentedChar <- segment(ukimmigTexts, "sentences")
segmentedChar[2]
testCorpus <- corpus("##INTRO This is the introduction.
                     ##DOC1 This is the first document.
                     Second sentence in Doc 1.
                     ##DOC3 Third document starts here.
                     End of third document.")
testCorpusSeg <- segment(testCorpus, "tags")
summary(testCorpusSeg)
texts(testCorpusSeg)
# segment a corpus into sentences
segmentedCorpus <- segment(corpus(ukimmigTexts), "sentences")
identical(ndoc(segmentedCorpus), length(unlist(segmentedChar)))
```

`settings` *Get or set the corpus settings*

Description

Get or set the corpus settings

Get or set various settings in the corpus for the treatment of texts, such as rules for stemming, stopwords, collocations, etc.

Get the settings from a which a dfm was created

Usage

```
settings(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
settings(x = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
settings(x, field = NULL, ...)

settings(x, field) <- value

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
settings(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'settings'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	object from/to which settings are queried or applied
...	additional arguments
field	string containing the name of the setting to be set or queried `settings(x)` query the corps settings `settings(x, field) <-` update the corpus settings for `field`
value	new setting value

Details

Calling `settings()` with no arguments returns a list of system default settings.

Examples

```
settings(inaugCorpus, "stopwords")
(tempdfm <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), verbose=FALSE))
(tempdfmSW <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980),
                  ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"), verbose=FALSE))
settings(inaugCorpus, "stopwords") <- TRUE
tempdfm <- dfm(inaugCorpus, stem=TRUE, verbose=FALSE)
settings(tempdfm)
```

---

similarity *compute similarities between documents and/or features*

Description

Compute similarities between documents and/or features from a dfm. Uses the similarity measures defined in simil. See pr_DB for available distance measures, or how to create your own.

Usage

```
similarity(x, selection, n = 10, margin = c("features", "documents"),
  method = "correlation", sort = TRUE, normalize = TRUE, digits = 4)

## S4 method for signature 'dfm,index'
similarity(x, selection, n = 10,
  margin = c("features", "documents"), method = "correlation",
  sort = TRUE, normalize = TRUE, digits = 4)
```

Arguments

x	a dfm object
selection	character or character vector of document names or feature labels from the dfm
n	the top n most similar items will be returned, sorted in descending order. If n is NULL, return all items.
margin	identifies the margin of the dfm on which similarity will be computed: features for word/term features or documents for documents.
method	a valid method for computing similarity from pr_DB
sort	sort results in descending order if TRUE
normalize	if TRUE, normalize the dfm by term frequency within document (so that the dfm values will be relative term frequency within each document)
digits	digits for rounding results

Value

a named list of the selection labels, with a sorted named vector of similarity measures.

Note

The method for computing feature similarities can be quite slow when there are large numbers of feature types. Future implementations will hopefully speed this up.

Examples

```
# create a dfm from inaugural addresses from Reagan onwards
presDfm <- dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"),
               stem=TRUE)

# compute some document similarities
similarity(presDfm, "1985-Reagan", n=5, margin="documents")
similarity(presDfm, c("2009-Obama" , "2013-Obama"), n=5, margin="documents")
similarity(presDfm, c("2009-Obama" , "2013-Obama"), n=NULL, margin="documents")
similarity(presDfm, c("2009-Obama" , "2013-Obama"), n=NULL, margin="documents", method="cosine")
similarity(presDfm, "2005-Bush", n=NULL, margin="documents", method="eJaccard", sort=FALSE)

# compute some term similarities
similarity(presDfm, c("fair", "health", "terror"), method="cosine")

## Not run:

# compare to tm
require(tm)
```

```
data("crude")
crude <- tm_map(crude, content_transformer(tolower))
crude <- tm_map(crude, removePunctuation)
crude <- tm_map(crude, removeNumbers)
crude <- tm_map(crude, stemDocument)
tdm <- TermDocumentMatrix(crude)
findAssocs(tdm, c("oil", "opec", "xyz"), c(0.75, 0.82, 0.1))
# in quanteda
crudeDfm <- dfm(corpus(crude))
similarity(crudeDfm, c("oil", "opec", "xyz"), normalize=FALSE, digits=2)

## End(Not run)
```

`sort.dfm` *sort a dfm by one or more margins*

Description

Sorts a dfm by frequency of total features, total features in documents, or both

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dfm'
sort(x, decreasing = TRUE, margin = c("features", "docs",
  "both"), ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Document-feature matrix created by `dfm`
`decreasing`	TRUE (default) if sort will be in descending order, otherwise sort in increasing order
`margin`	which margin to sort on `features` to sort by frequency of features, `docs` to sort by total feature counts in documents, and `both` to sort by both
`...`	additional arguments passed to base method `sort.int`

Value

A sorted dfm matrix object

Author(s)

Ken Benoit

Examples

```
dtm <- dfm(inaugCorpus)
dtm[1:10, 1:5]
dtm <- sort(dtm)
sort(dtm)[1:10, 1:5]
sort(dtm, TRUE, "both")[1:10, 1:5]  # note that the decreasing=TRUE argument
                                    # must be second, because of the order of the
                                    # formals in the generic method of sort()
```

stopwords *access built-in stopwords*

Description

This function retrieves stopwords from the type specified in the kind argument and returns the stopword list as a character vector The default is English.

Usage

```
stopwords(kind = "english", verbose = FALSE)

stopwordsGet(kind = "english")
```

Arguments

kind	The pre-set kind of stopwords (as a character string). Allowed values are english, SMART, danish, french, hungarian, norwegian, russian, swedish, catalan, dutch, finnish, german, italian, portuguese, spanish, arabic
verbose	if FALSE, suppress the annoying warning note

Details

The stopword list are SMART English stopwords from the SMART information retrieval system (obtained from http://jmlr.csail.mit.edu/papers/volume5/lewis04a/a11-smart-stop-list/english.stop) and a set of stopword lists from the Snowball stemmer project in different languages (obtained from http://svn.tartarus.org/snowball/trunk/website/algorithms/*/stop.txt). Supported languages are arabic, danish, dutch, english, finnish, french, german, hungarian, italian, norwegian, portuguese, russian, spanish, and swedish. Language names are case sensitive.

Value

a character vector of stopwords

A note of caution

Stop words are an arbitrary choice imposed by the user, and accessing a pre-defined list of words to ignore does not mean that it will perfectly fit your needs. You are strongly encourged to inspect the list and to make sure it fits your particular requirements.

Examples

```
stopwords("english")[1:5]
stopwords("italian")[1:5]
stopwords("arabic")[1:5]
```

subset.corpus *extract a subset of a corpus*

Description

Works just like the normal subset command but for corpus objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'corpus'
subset(x, subset = NULL, select = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	corpus object to be subsetted.
subset	logical expression indicating elements or rows to keep: missing values are taken as false.
select	expression, indicating the attributes to select from the corpus
...	additional arguments affecting the summary produced

Value

corpus object

Examples

```
summary(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980))
summary(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1930 & President=="Roosevelt", select=Year))
```

summary.corpus *summarize a corpus or a vector of texts*

Description

Displays information about a corpus or vector of texts. For a corpus, this includes attributes and metadata such as date of number of texts, creation and source. For texts, prints to the console a desription of the texts, including number of types, tokens, and sentences.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'corpus'
summary(object, n = 100, verbose = TRUE,
  showmeta = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
summary(object, verbose = TRUE, ...)

describeTexts(object, verbose = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	corpus or texts to be summarized
n	maximum number of texts to describe, default=100
verbose	set to FALSE to turn off printed output, for instance if you simply want to assign the output to a data.frame
showmeta	for a corpus, set to TRUE to include document-level meta-data
...	additional arguments affecting the summary produced

Examples

```
# summarize corpus information
summary(inaugCorpus)
summary(inaugCorpus, n=10)
mycorpus <- corpus(ukimmigTexts, docvars=data.frame(party=names(ukimmigTexts)), enc="UTF-8")
summary(mycorpus, showmeta=TRUE)  # show the meta-data
mysummary <- summary(mycorpus, verbose=FALSE)  # (quietly) assign the results
mysummary$Types / mysummary$Tokens             # crude type-token ratio
#
# summarize texts
summary(c("testing this text", "and this one"))
summary(ukimmigTexts)
myTextSummaryDF <- summary(ukimmigTexts, verbose=FALSE)
```

---

syllables *count syllables in a text*

Description

This function takes a text and returns a count of the number of syllables it contains. For British English words, the syllable count is exact and looked up from the CMU pronunciation dictionary, from the default syllable dictionary englishSyllables. For any word not in the dictionary the syllable count is estimated by counting vowel clusters.

englishSyllables is a quanteda-supplied data object consisting of a named numeric vector of syllable counts for the words used as names. This is the default object used to count English syllables. This object that can be accessed directly, but we strongly encourage you to access it only through the syllables() wrapper function.

Usage

```
syllables(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
syllables(x, syllableDict = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	character vector or list of character vectors whose syllables will be counted
...	additional arguments passed to clean
syllableDict	optional named integer vector of syllable counts where the names are lower case tokens. When set to NULL (default), then the function will use the quanteda data object englishSyllables, an English pronunciation dictionary from CMU.

Value

numeric Named vector or list of counts of the number of syllables for each element of x. When a word is not available in the lookup table, its syllables are estimated by counting the number of (English) vowels in the word.

Source

englishSyllables is built from the freely available CMU pronunciation dictionary at http://www.speech.cs.cmu.edu/cgi-bin/cmudict.

Examples

```
syllables("This is an example sentence.")
syllables(tokenize("This is an example sentence.", simplify=TRUE))
myTexts <- c(text1 = "Text one.",
             text2 = "Superduper text number two.",
             text3 = "One more for the road.")
syllables(myTexts)
syllables("supercalifragilisticexpialidocious")
```

---

textfile *read a text corpus source from a file*

Description

Read a text corpus from a source file, where the single file will consist of a set of texts in columns and document variables and document-level meta-data in additional columns. For spreadsheet-like files, the first row must be a header.

Usage

```
textfile(file, textField, docvarsfrom = c("filenames"), sep = "_",
  docvarnames = NULL, cache = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,index,missing,missing,missing'
textfile(file, textField,
  docvarsfrom = c("filenames"), sep = "_", docvarnames = NULL,
  cache = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,missing,missing,missing,missing'
textfile(file, textField,
  docvarsfrom = c("filenames"), sep = "_", docvarnames = NULL,
  cache = TRUE, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'character,missing,character,ANY,ANY'
textfile(file, textField,
  docvarsfrom = c("filenames"), sep = "_", docvarnames = NULL,
  cache = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

file	the complete filename to be read. Currently available file types are: `txt` plain text files `json` data in JavaScript Object Notation, consisting of the texts and additional document-level variables and document-level meta-data. The text key must be identified by specifying a `textField` value. `csv` comma separated value data, consisting of the texts and additional document-level variables and document-level meta-data. The text file must be identified by specifying a `textField` value. **a wildcard value** any valid pathname with a wildcard ("glob") expression that can be expanded by the operating system. This may consist of multiple file types. `xml`**:** Basic flat XML documents are supported – those of the kind supported by the function xmlToDataFrame function of the **XML** package. `doc, docx`**:** Word files coming soon. `pdf`**:** Adobe Portable Document Format files, coming soon.
textField	a variable (column) name or column number indicating where to find the texts that form the documents for the corpus. This must be specified for file types `.csv` and `.json`.
docvarsfrom	used to specify that docvars should be taken from the filenames, when the `textfile` inputs are filenames and the elements of the filenames are document variables, separated by a delimiter (`sep`). This allows easy assignment of docvars from filenames such as `1789-Washington.txt`, `1793-Washington`, etc. by `sep` or from meta-data embedded in the text file header (`headers`).
sep	separator used in filenames to delimit docvar elements if `docvarsfrom="filenames"` is used
docvarnames	character vector of variable names for `docvars`, if `docvarsfrom` is specified. If this argument is not used, default docvar names will be used (`docvar1`, `docvar2`, ...).
cache	If `TRUE`, write the object to a temporary file and store the temporary filename in the corpusSource-class object definition. If `FALSE`, return the data in the object. Caching the file provides a way to read in very large quantities of textual data without storing two copies in memory: one as a corpusSource-class object and the second as a corpus class object. It also provides a way to try different settings of encoding conversion when creating a corpus from a corpusSource-class object, without having to load in all of the source data again.
...	additional arguments passed through to other functions

Details

The constructor does not store a copy of the texts, but rather reads in the texts and associated data, and saves them to a temporary disk file whose location is specified in the corpusSource-class object. This prevents a complete copy of the object from cluttering the global environment and consuming additional space. This does mean however that the state of the file containing the source data will not be cross-platform and may not be persistent across sessions. So the recommended usage is to load the data into a corpus in the same session in which `textfile` is called.

Value

an object of class corpusSource-class that can be read by corpus to construct a corpus

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit and Paul Nulty

Examples

```
#' # Twitter json
mytf1 <- textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/social media/zombies/tweets.json")
summary(corpus(mytf1))
# generic json - needs a textField specifier
mytf2 <- textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/Manuscripts/Collocations/Corpora/sotu/sotu.json",
                  textField = "text")
summary(corpus(mytf2))
# text file
mytf3 <- textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/corpora/project_gutenberg/pg2701.txt", cache = FALSE)
summary(corpus(mytf3))
# multiple text files
mytf4 <- textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/corpora/inaugural/*.txt")
summary(corpus(mytf4))
# multiple text files with docvars from filenames
mytf5 <- textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/corpora/inaugural/*.txt",
                  docvarsfrom="filenames", sep="-", docvarnames=c("Year", "President"))
summary(corpus(mytf5))
# XML data
mytf6 <- textfile("~/Dropbox/QUANTESS/quanteda_working_files/xmlData/plant_catalog.xml",
                  textField = "COMMON")
summary(corpus(mytf6))
# csv file
write.csv(data.frame(inaugSpeech = texts(inaugCorpus), docvars(inaugCorpus)),
          file = "/tmp/inaugTexts.csv", row.names = FALSE)
mytf7 <- textfile("/tmp/inaugTexts.csv", textField = "inaugSpeech")
summary(corpus(mytf7))
```

---

textmodel *fit a text model*

Description

Fit a text model to a dfm. Creates an object of virtual class textmodel_fitted-class, whose exact properties (slots and methods) will depend on which model was called (see `model` types below).

Usage

```
textmodel(x, y = NULL, data = NULL, model = c("wordscores", "NB",
  "wordfish", "lda", "ca"), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dfm,ANY,missing,character'
textmodel(x, y = NULL, data = NULL,
  model = c("wordscores", "NB", "wordfish", "lda", "ca"), ...)

## S4 method for signature 'formula,missing,dfm,character'
textmodel(x, y = NULL,
  data = NULL, model = c("wordscores", "NB", "wordfish", "lda", "ca"), ...)
```

Arguments

x	a quanteda dfm object containing feature counts by document
y	for supervised models, a vector of class labels or values for training the model, with NA for documents to be excluded from the training set; for unsupervised models, this will be left NULL
data	dfm or data.frame from which to take the formula
model	the model type to be fit. Currently implemented methods are: wordscores Fits the "wordscores" model of Laver, Benoit, and Garry (2003). Options include the original linear scale of LBG or the logit scale proposed by Beauchamps (2001). See textmodel_wordscores. ca Correspondence analysis scaling of the dfm. NB Fits a Naive Bayes model to the dfm, with options for smoothing, setting class priors, and a choice of multinomial or binomial probabilities. wordfish Fits the "wordfish" model of Slapin and Proksch (2008). lda Fit a topic model based on latent Dirichlet allocation. Temporarily removed. kNN k-nearest neighbour classification, coming soon.
...	additional arguments to be passed to specific model types
formula	An object of class formula of the form y ~ x1 + x2 + ... (Interactions are not currently allowed for any of the models implemented.) The x variable(s) is typically a dfm, and the y variable a vector of class labels or training values associated with each document.

Value

a textmodel class list, containing the fitted model and additional information specific to the model class. See the methods for specific models, e.g. textmodel_wordscores, etc.

Class hierarchy

Here will go the description of the class hierarchy that governs dispatch for the predict, print, summary methods, since this is not terribly obvious. (Blame it on the S3 system.)

See Also

textmodel, textmodel_wordscores

Examples

```
ieDfm <- dfm(ie2010Corpus, verbose=FALSE)
refscores <- c(rep(NA, 4), -1, 1, rep(NA, 8))
ws <- textmodel(ieDfm, refscores, model="wordscores", smooth=1)

# alternative formula notation - but slower
# need the - 1 to remove the intercept, as this is literal formula notation
wsform <- textmodel(refscores ~ . - 1, data=ieDfm, model="wordscores", smooth=1)
identical(ws@Sw, wsform@Sw)  # compare wordscores from the two models


# compare the logit and linear wordscores
bs <- textmodel(ieDfm[5:6,], refscores[5:6], model="wordscores", scale="logit", smooth=1)
```

```
plot(ws@Sw, bs@Sw, xlim=c(-1, 1), xlab="Linear word score", ylab="Logit word score")

wf <- textmodel(ieDfm, model="wordfish", dir = c(6,5))
wf
```

`textmodel_ca` *correspondence analysis of a document-feature matrix*

Description

`textmodel_ca` implements correspondence analysis scaling on a dfm. Currently the method is a wrapper to ca.matrix in the **ca** package.

Usage

```
textmodel_ca(data, smooth = 0, ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	the dfm on which the model will be fit
`smooth`	a smoothing parameter for word counts; defaults to zero.
`...`	additional arguments passed to ca.matrix

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit

Examples

```
ieDfm <- dfm(ie2010Corpus)
wca <- textmodel_ca(ieDfm)
summary(wca)
```

`textmodel_fitted-class`

the fitted textmodel classes

Description

The `textmodel` virtual class is a parent class for more specific fitted text models, which are the result of a quantitative text analysis applied to a document-feature matrix.

Details

Available types currently include...

Slots

`dfm` a dfm-class document-feature matrix

`textmodel_wordfish` *wordfish text model*

Description

Estimate Slapin and Proksch's (2008) "wordfish" Poisson scaling model of one-dimensional document positions using conditional maximum likelihood.

Usage

```
textmodel_wordfish(data, dir = c(1, 2), priors = c(Inf, Inf, 3, 1),
  tol = c(1e-06, 1e-08))

## S3 method for class 'textmodel_wordfish_fitted'
print(x, n = 30L, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'textmodel_wordfish_fitted'
show(object)

## S4 method for signature 'textmodel_wordfish_predicted'
show(object)
```

Arguments

`data`	the dfm on which the model will be fit
`dir`	set global identification by specifying the indexes for a pair of documents such that $\hat{\theta}_{dir[1]} < \hat{\theta}_{dir[2]}$.
`priors`	priors for θ_i, α_i, ψ_j, and β_j where i indexes documents and j indexes features
`tol`	tolerances for convergence (explain why a pair)
`x`	for print method, the object to be printed
`n`	max rows of dfm to print
`...`	additional arguments passed to other functions
`object`	wordfish fitted or predicted object to be shown

Details

The returns match those of Will Lowe's R implementation of `wordfish` (see the austin package), except that here we have renamed `words` to be `features`. (This return list may change.) We have also followed the practice begun with Slapin and Proksch's early implementation of the model that used a regularization parameter of $\text{se}(\sigma) = 3$, through the third element in `priors`.

Value

An object of class textmodel_fitted_wordfish. This is a list containing:

`dir`	global identification of the dimension
`theta`	estimated document positions
`alpha`	estimated document fixed effects
`beta`	estimated feature marginal effects

psi	estimated word fixed effects
docs	document labels
features	feature labels
sigma	regularization parameter for betas in Poisson form
ll	log likelihood at convergence
se.theta	standard errors for theta-hats
data	dfm to which the model was fit

Author(s)

Benjamin Lauderdale and Kenneth Benoit

References

Jonathan Slapin and Sven-Oliver Proksch. 2008. "A Scaling Model for Estimating Time-Series Party Positions from Texts." *American Journal of Political Science* 52(3):705-772.

Examples

```
ie2010dfm <- dfm(ie2010Corpus, verbose=FALSE)
wfmodel <- textmodel_wordfish(LBGexample, dir = c(6,5))
wfmodel

## Not run: if (require(austin)) {
        wfmodelAustin <- wordfish(quanteda::as.wfm(LBGexample), dir = c(6,5))
        cor(wfmodel@theta, wfmodelAustin$theta)
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

textmodel_wordscores *Wordscores text model*

Description

`textmodel_wordscores` implements Laver, Benoit and Garry's (2003) wordscores method for scaling of a single dimension. This can be called directly, but the recommended method is through `textmodel`.

Usage

```
textmodel_wordscores(data, scores, scale = c("linear", "logit"), smooth = 0)

## S3 method for class 'textmodel_wordscores_fitted'
predict(object, newdata = NULL,
  rescaling = "none", level = 0.95, verbose = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'textmodel_wordscores_fitted'
print(x, n = 30L, digits = 2, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'textmodel_wordscores_fitted'
show(object)
```

```
## S4 method for signature 'textmodel_wordscores_predicted'
show(object)

## S3 method for class 'textmodel_wordscores_predicted'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

data	the dfm on which the model will be fit. Does not need to contain only the training documents, since the index of these will be matched automatically.
scores	vector of training scores associated with each document identified in refData
scale	classic LBG linear posterior weighted word class differences, or logit scale of log posterior differences
smooth	a smoothing parameter for word counts; defaults to zero for the to match the LBG (2003) method.
object	the fitted wordscores textmodel on which prediction will be made
newdata	dfm on which prediction should be made
rescaling	none for "raw" scores; lbg for LBG (2003) rescaling; or mv for the rescaling proposed by Martin and Vanberg (2007). (Note to authors: Provide full details here in documentation.)
level	probability level for confidence interval width
verbose	If TRUE, output status messages
...	additional arguments passed to other functions
x	for print method, the object to be printed
n	max rows of dfm to print
digits	number of decimal places to print for print methods

Details

Fitting a textmodel_wordscores results in an object of class textmodel_wordscores_fitted containing the following slots:

Value

The predict method for a wordscores fitted object returns a data.frame whose rows are the documents fitted and whose columns contain the scored textvalues, with the number of columns depending on the options called (for instance, how many rescaled scores, and whether standard errors were requested.) (Note: We may very well change this soon so that it is a list similar to other existing fitted objects.)

Slots

scale linear or logit, according to the value of scale

Sw the scores computed for each word in the training set

x the dfm on which the wordscores model was called

y the reference scores

call the function call that fitted the model

method takes a value of wordscores for this model

Author(s)

Kenneth Benoit

References

Laver, Michael, Kenneth R Benoit, and John Garry. 2003. "Extracting Policy Positions From Political Texts Using Words as Data." American Political Science Review 97(02): 311-31

Beauchamp, N. 2012. "Using Text to Scale Legislatures with Uninformative Voting." New York University Mimeo.

Martin, L W, and G Vanberg. 2007. "A Robust Transformation Procedure for Interpreting Political Text." Political Analysis 16(1): 93-100.

Laver, Michael, Kenneth R Benoit, and John Garry. 2003. "Extracting Policy Positions From Political Texts Using Words as Data." *American Political Science Review* 97(02): 311-31.

Martin, L W, and G Vanberg. 2007. "A Robust Transformation Procedure for Interpreting Political Text." *Political Analysis* 16(1): 93-100.

Examples

```
(ws <- textmodel(LBGexample, c(seq(-1.5, 1.5, .75), NA), model="wordscores"))
predict(ws)
predict(ws, rescaling="mv")
predict(ws, rescaling="lbg")

# same as:
(ws2 <- textmodel_wordscores(LBGexample, c(seq(-1.5, 1.5, .75), NA)))
predict(ws2)
```

---

texts *get corpus texts*

Description

Get the texts in a quanteda corpus object, with grouping options

Usage

```
texts(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
texts(x, groups = NULL, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpusSource'
texts(x, groups = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A quanteda corpus object
...	not currently used
groups	character vector containing the names of document variables for aggregating documents

Value

For `texts`, a character vector of the texts in the corpus.

For `texts <-`, the corpus with the updated texts.

Examples

```
texts(inaugCorpus)[1]
sapply(texts(inaugCorpus), nchar)  # length in characters of the inaugual corpus texts
str(texts(ie2010Corpus, groups = "party"))
```

---

tokenize *tokenize a set of texts*

Description

Tokenize the texts from a character vector or from a corpus.

Usage

```
tokenize(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
tokenize(x, what = c("word", "sentence", "character",
  "fastestword", "fasterword"), removeNumbers = FALSE, removePunct = FALSE,
  removeSeparators = TRUE, removeTwitter = FALSE, simplify = FALSE,
  verbose = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
tokenize(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	The text(s) or corpus to be tokenized
`...`	additional arguments not used
`what`	the unit for splitting the text, defaults to `"word"`. Available alternatives are `c("character", "word", "line_break","sentence")`. See stringi-search-boundaries.
`removeNumbers`	remove tokens that consist only of numbers, but not words that start with digits, e.g. `2day`
`removePunct`	remove all punctuation
`removeSeparators`	remove Separators and separator characters (spaces and variations of spaces, plus tab, newlines, and anything else in the Unicode "separator" category) when `removePunct=FALSE`
`removeTwitter`	remove Twitter characters `@` and `#`; set to `FALSE` if you wish to eliminate these
`simplify`	if `TRUE`, return a character vector of tokens rather than a list of length `ndoc(texts)`, with each element of the list containing a character vector of the tokens corresponding to that text.
`verbose`	if `TRUE`, print timing messages to the console; off by default

Details

The tokenizer is designed to be fast and flexible as well as to handle Unicode correctly. Most of the time, users will construct dfm objects from texts or a corpus, without calling `tokenize()` as an intermediate step. Since `tokenize()` is most likely to be used by more technical users, we have set its options to default to minimal intervention. This means that punctuation is tokenized as well, and that nothing is removed from the

Value

A list of length `ndoc(x)` of the tokens found in each text.

a **tokenizedText** (S3) object, essentially a list of character vectors. If `simplify=TRUE` then return a single character vector.

Author(s)

Ken Benoit and Paul Nulty

Examples

```
# same for character vectors and for lists
tokensFromChar <- tokenize(inaugTexts[1:3])
tokensFromCorp <- tokenize(subset(inaugCorpus, Year<1798))
identical(tokensFromChar, tokensFromCorp)
str(tokensFromChar)
# returned as a list
head(tokenize(inaugTexts[57])[[1]], 10)
# returned as a character vector using simplify=TRUE
head(tokenize(inaugTexts[57], simplify=TRUE), 10)

# removing punctuation marks and lowecasing texts
head(tokenize(toLower(inaugTexts[57]), simplify=TRUE, removePunct=TRUE), 30)
# keeping case and punctuation
head(tokenize(inaugTexts[57], simplify=TRUE), 30)

## MORE COMPARISONS
txt <- "#textanalysis is MY <3 4U @myhandle gr8 #stuff :-)"
tokenize(txt, removePunct=TRUE)
tokenize(txt, removePunct=TRUE, removeTwitter=TRUE)
#tokenize("great website http://textasdata.com", removeURL=FALSE)
#tokenize("great website http://textasdata.com", removeURL=TRUE)

txt <- c(text1="This is $10 in 999 different ways,\n up and down; left and right!",
       text2="@kenbenoit working: on #quanteda 2day\t4ever, http://textasdata.com?page=123.")
tokenize(txt, verbose=TRUE)
tokenize(txt, removeNumbers=TRUE, removePunct=TRUE)
tokenize(txt, removeNumbers=FALSE, removePunct=TRUE)
tokenize(txt, removeNumbers=TRUE, removePunct=FALSE)
tokenize(txt, removeNumbers=FALSE, removePunct=FALSE)
tokenize(txt, removeNumbers=FALSE, removePunct=FALSE, removeSeparators=FALSE)

# character level
tokenize("Great website: http://textasdata.com?page=123.", what="character")
tokenize("Great website: http://textasdata.com?page=123.", what="character",
         removeSeparators=FALSE)
```

```
# sentence level
tokenize(inaugTexts[c(2,40)], what = "sentence", simplify = TRUE)
```

`toLower` *Convert texts to lower case*

Description

Convert texts or tokens to lower case

Usage

```
toLower(x, keepAcronyms = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'character'
toLower(x, keepAcronyms = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tokenizedTexts'
toLower(x, keepAcronyms = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'corpus'
toLower(x, keepAcronyms = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	texts to be lower-cased
`keepAcronyms`	if `TRUE`, do not lowercase any all-uppercase words
`...`	additional arguments passed to **stringi** functions, (e.g. `stri_trans_tolower`), such as `locale`

Value

Texts tranformed into their lowercased versions. If `x` is a character vector or a corpus, return a lowercased character vector. If `x` is a list of tokenized texts, then return a list of lower-cased tokenized texts.

Examples

```
test1 <- c(text1 = "England and France are members of NATO and UNESCO",
           text2 = "NASA sent a rocket into space.")
toLower(test1)
toLower(test1, keepAcronyms = TRUE)

test2 <- tokenize(test1, removePunct=TRUE)
toLower(test2)
toLower(test2, keepAcronyms = TRUE)
```

topfeatures *list the most frequent features*

Description

List the most frequently occuring features in a dfm

Usage

```
topfeatures(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dfm'
topfeatures(x, n = 10, decreasing = TRUE, ci = 0.95, ...)

## S3 method for class 'dgCMatrix'
topfeatures(x, n = 10, decreasing = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	the object whose features will be returned
...	additional arguments passed to other methods
n	how many top features should be returned
decreasing	If TRUE, return the n most frequent features, if FALSE, return the n least frequent features
ci	confidence interval from 0-1.0 for use if dfm is resampled

Value

A named numeric vector of feature counts, where the names are the feature labels.

Examples

```
topfeatures(dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), verbose=FALSE))
topfeatures(dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), ignoredFeatures=stopwords("english"),
            verbose=FALSE))
# least frequent features
topfeatures(dfm(subset(inaugCorpus, Year>1980), verbose=FALSE), decreasing=FALSE)
```

trim *Trim a dfm using threshold-based or random feature selection*

Description

Returns a document by feature matrix reduced in size based on document and term frequency, and/or subsampling.

Usage

```
trim(x, minCount = 1, minDoc = 1, nsample = NULL, verbose = TRUE)

## S4 method for signature 'dfm'
trim(x, minCount = 1, minDoc = 1, nsample = NULL,
  verbose = TRUE)

trimdfm(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	document-feature matrix of dfm-class
minCount	minimum feature count
minDoc	minimum number of documents in which a feature appears
nsample	how many features to retain (based on random selection)
verbose	print messages
...	only included to allow legacy trimdfm to pass arguments to trim

Value

A dfm-class object reduced in features

Author(s)

Ken Benoit, inspired by code by Will Lowe (see trim from the austin package)

Examples

```
dtm <- dfm(inaugCorpus)
dim(dtm)
dtmReduced <- trim(dtm, minCount=10, minDoc=2) # only words occuring >=5 times and in >=2 docs
dim(dtmReduced)
topfeatures(dtmReduced, decreasing=FALSE)
dtmSampled <- trim(dtm, minCount=20, nsample=50)  # sample 50 words over 20 count
dtmSampled # 57 x 50 words
topfeatures(dtmSampled)
```

---

ukimmigTexts *Immigration-related sections of 2010 UK party manifestos*

Description

Extracts from the election manifestos of 9 UK political parties from 2010, related to immigration or asylum-seekers.

Format

A named character vector of plain ASCII texts

Examples

```
ukimmigCorpus <- corpus(ukimmigTexts, docvars=data.frame(party=names(ukimmigTexts)))
language(ukimmigCorpus) <- "english"
encoding(ukimmigCorpus) <- "UTF-8"
summary(ukimmigCorpus)
```

`weight` *Weight the feature frequencies in a dfm by various methods*

Description

Returns a document by feature matrix with the feature frequencies weighted according to one of several common methods.

Usage

```
weight(x, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'dfm'
weight(x, type = c("frequency", "relFreq", "relMaxFreq",
  "logFreq", "tfidf"), smooth = 0, normalize = TRUE, verbose = TRUE, ...)

tf(x)

tfidf(x)

smoother(x, smooth)

weighting(object)

## S4 method for signature 'dfm'
weighting(object)
```

Arguments

`x`	document-feature matrix created by dfm
`...`	not currently used
`type`	The weighting function to aapply to the dfm. One of:

- normTf - Length normalization: dividing the frequency of the feature by the length of the document)
- logTf - The natural log of the term frequency
- tf-idf - Term-frequency * inverse document frequency. For a full explanation, see, for example, http://nlp.stanford.edu/IR-book/html/htmledition/term-frequency-and-weighting-1.html. This implementation will not return negative values.
- maxTf - The term frequency divided by the frequency of the most frequent term in the document
- ppmi - Positive Pointwise Mutual Information

`smooth`	amount to apply as additive smoothing to the document-feature matrix prior to weighting, default is 0.5, set to `smooth=0` for no smoothing.
`normalize`	if `TRUE` (default) then normalize the dfm by relative term frequency prior to computing tfidf
`verbose`	if `TRUE` output status messages
`object`	the dfm object for accessing the weighting setting

Details

`tf` is a shortcut for `weight(x, "relFreq")`

`tfidf` is a shortcut for `weight(x, "tfidf")`

`smoother` is a shortcut for `weight(x, "frequency", smooth)`

`weighting` queries (but cannot set) the weighting applied to the dfm.

Value

The dfm with weighted values

`weighting` returns a character object describing the type of weighting applied to the dfm.

Author(s)

Paul Nulty and Kenneth Benoit

References

Manning, Christopher D., Prabhakar Raghavan, and Hinrich Schutze. Introduction to information retrieval. Vol. 1. Cambridge: Cambridge university press, 2008.

Examples

```
dtm <- dfm(inaugCorpus)
x <- apply(dtm, 1, function(tf) tf/max(tf))
topfeatures(dtm)
normDtm <- weight(dtm)
topfeatures(normDtm)
maxTfDtm <- weight(dtm, type="relMaxFreq")
topfeatures(maxTfDtm)
logTfDtm <- weight(dtm, type="logFreq")
topfeatures(logTfDtm)
tfidfDtm <- weight(dtm, type="tfidf")
topfeatures(tfidfDtm)

# combine these methods for more complex weightings, e.g. as in Section 6.4 of
# Introduction to Information Retrieval
logTfDtm <- weight(dtm, type="logFreq")
wfidfDtm <- weight(logTfDtm, type="tfidf", normalize=FALSE)
```

wordstem *stem words*

Description

Apply a stemmer to words. This is a wrapper to wordStem designed to allow this function to be called without loading the entire **SnowballC** package. wordStem uses Martin Porter's stemming algorithm and the C libstemmer library generated by Snowball.

Usage

```
wordstem(x, language = "porter")

## S3 method for class 'character'
wordstem(x, language = "porter")
```

Arguments

x	a character vector or corpus, whose word stems are to be removed
language	the name of a recognized language, as returned by getStemLanguages, or a two- or three-letter ISO-639 code corresponding to one of these languages (see references for the list of codes)

Value

A character vector with as many elements as there are in the input vector with the corresponding elements being the stem of the word. Elements of the vector are converted to UTF-8 encoding before the stemming is performed, and the returned elements are marked as such when they contain non-ASCII characters.

References

http://snowball.tartarus.org/

http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/language_codes.htm for the ISO-639 language codes

See Also

wordStem

Examples

```
#' Simple example
wordstem(c("win", "winning", "wins", "won", "winner"))
```

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